The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,914.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.	„	2	8
Third do.	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Situations Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-6 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our proper ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

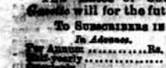
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIANDA, 2040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. C. D. Hutcheson, on Thursday, the 6th September 1877, at 5 p.m., touching at Kalbadevi Bay, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Chedoobah, Pulo Penang and at any other place where inducement offers.

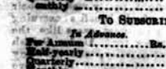
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

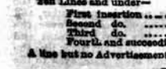


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 5 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

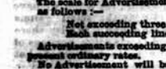
The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th September 1877, at 3 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	22	9	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	
	Including Wine			

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

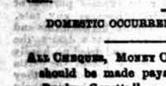
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, via NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES,

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	560
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2373	468	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	23d Sept.
Tyrrhenia	2107	434	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	8th Oct.
Europa	2377	434	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Australia	2200	434	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2345	434	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	434	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs.	400
TO LIVERPOOL	„	500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Cunard Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bomb y, 31st Aug st 1877. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coloman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(c) MALDIVE	2742	500	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

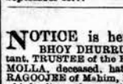
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ceaptain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2903	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 2,000 half round or square SAWN TEAK SLEEPERS 10' by 10" by 5" delivery of which is to be made to the Storekeeper, Byculla, on or before the 18th instant. The wood must be sound, of good quality, and each sleeper must be subject to the approval of the Engineer deputed to examine and pass them.

Tenders will be received by the Agent up to noon of the 8th instant.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

G. I. P. Railway Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd September 1877.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, CASSUM-BHOY DHURRUMSEY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. TRUSTEE of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of THAVOUR MOLLA, deceased, hath contracted to sell to JANARDHAN RAGOOJEE of Mahim, Hindoo Inhabitant, as and for an Estate of Inheritance in perpetuity in fee simple. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the hut thereon called Amberawady, assessed under No. 445, situate at Mahim in the Sub-district of Mandvee, Bearing mention and Tax No. 914, standing in the name of KANBAI, widow, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Cart of Francis De Souza, on or towards the West by the Cart of Silvano Farnandis, on or towards the North partly by the Cart of Rustomjee Hirmusjee Wadia and John Antonco De Souza and partly by the Tocngar Tank, and on or towards the South by the Public Passage. All persons having claims against the said property or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Solicitors High Court, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims as aforesaid.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1877.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Vendor's Solicitors.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1876, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 9,00,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment of Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS :

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitors.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR :
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS :
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Bombay.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, and of the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, July 25, 1877.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST for the FIRST ISSUE OF SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED on the 30th instant. A few shares only remain, and will be alloted in order of application. Holders of Shares of First Issue will be entitled to priority, when the Second Issue is made for the extension of the Mill next year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MARINE LINES, a House to be let, furnished, for 2 months from 1st October next. Apply to the Manager Purvis' Agency, Opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL of A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, of the best description, per S. S. PALM. Also patent WHEEL SKATES of sizes. Apply to A. S. REUBEN.

TWO SEAFARING MEN (having CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY) are desirous of finding employment in or near Bombay. Address "C. D.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY,
In 1 Vol. 8vo., with Map in Colours.
PRICE Rs. 14-8.

EGYPT AS IT IS,
By J. C. McCOAN,
Late Editor of the *Levant Herald*.

Forming a Companion Work to Wallace's Russia and Colonel Baker's Turkey in Europe.

	Rs.	a.
A Treatise on Chemistry ; by H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., and C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S., Vol. I. The Non-Metallic Elements, Illustrated	14	8
The Legislative Acts of the Governor General of India in Council of 1876 with Table of Contents and Index	7	0
The Practitioner, Vol. 18, January to June 1877	7	8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 75, January to June 1877	4	8
A Modern Minister, parts 1 to 4. (*The Chevaley Novels*) ..... Each	0	12
The Treasury of British Eloquence, with Biographical and Critical Notices and Index	3	12
Consuelo ; by George Sand (in English)	2	4
The Countess of Rudolstadt ; by George Sand. (In English)	2	4
Darwin's Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the same species. Illustrated	7	8
The Wanderer, and other Poems ; by Robert, Lord Lytton	4	4
The Fern World ; Francis George Heath. Coloured Plates	8	12
Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery. Coloured Plates and about 9,000 Recipes	10	8
Annual Report instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, 1876	1	6
New Universal Dictionary of the English, French, Italian and German Languages	5	4
Handbook of the Freshwater Fishes of India ; by Capt. R. Beavan, F.R.G.S., B.I.S.C.	7	8
Kitty ; by M. Betham-Edwards	4	4
Practical English-Sanskrit Dictionary ; by Anundoram Borooah, B.A., B.O.S., Vol. I., to Falseness, 8vo	12	0
Capt. Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse-Owners, Illustrated	5	4
The Beginning of the Middle Ages ; by Dean Church	1	12
Regulations for Encampments, 1877, Official	0	8
Schuyler's Turkestan, Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja, Three Maps and numerous Illustrations, 5th Edition, 2 Vols., 8vo	29	0
Lady Silverdale's Sweethearts ; by William Black	4	4
Success and How he Won it ; by E. Werner	4	4
The Invasion of the Crimea ; by A. W. Kinglake, Vol. 6.—The Battle of Inkerman, Cabinet Edition	4	4
Permanent Way, Rolling Stock and Technical Working on Railway, translated from the French of M. Couche ; J. N. Shoolbred, Vol. I., quarto volume of text, and folio volume of plates	29	0
Palgrave's Chairman's Handbook	1	2
Pocket Edition of the Cavalry Regulations, 1876	2	8
Turkey in Europe ; by Lieut.-Col. James Baker, two maps, third edition, 8vo	14	8
Dombey and Son ; by Charles Dickens. Illustrated new volume of the household Edition	2	12
Marlowe's Tragedy of Dr. Faustus, with Notes ; by Dr. W. Wagner	1	6
Chronicles of Dustypore ; by H. S. Cunningham	1	12
A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Distribution of Coal Gas ; by William Richards, C.E. Illustrated, quarto, 1877	20	0
The Handy English Word Book, forming a complete Dictionary Appendix ; by Rev. James Stormonth	5	4
Turks and Greeks. Notes on a recent Journey ; by Hon. Dudley Campbell	2	8
Poems of Places. Edited by H. W. Longfellow. 2 vols	6	8
An Essay on Hospital Mortality ; by Lawson Tait	4	4
The Plumber and Sanitary Houses ; by S. S. Hellyer	5	4
The Science of Weighing and Measuring ; by H. W. Chisholm	3	4
Manor in the House ; by Dr. John Hollah	1	12
Meetings and Greetings. The Salutations, Obeisances, and Courtesies of Nations ; by William Tegg	2	12
The War—Historical and Current Information and Matters of Interest in connection with the Eastern Question ; by F. F. Wyman. Four Maps	5	0
Fifty Years of my Life ; by George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle. Third edition, Revised	5	4
Hovelacque's Science of Language, Linguistic Ethnology, Etymology, Translated by A. H. Keane, B. A., Vol. 1 of Library of Contemporary Science	3	12
Oriental Records,—Monumental ; by W. Harris Rule, D. D.	3	12
Daily Bible Illustrations ; by Rev. George Bowen, with Introductory Notice by Dr. Hanna	3	12
My Young Alcides ; by Charlotte M. Yonge	4	4
The Capel Girls ; by Edward Garrett	4	4
Nelli's Memories ; by Rosa N. Carey	4	4
An Analysis of Austin's Lectures on Jurisprudence ; by G. Campbell	4	4
Foreign Classics for English Readers. Vol. 1, Dante ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	12
The Agricultural Condition of Mysore prior to the Famine of 1876-77 ; by F. E. Harman	0	8
The Builder's Clerk, a Guide to the Management of a Business ; by T. Bales	1	2
The Atelier du Lys ; or, an Art Student in the Reign of Terror ; by Author of "Mademoiselle Mori"	4	4
The Country of Beloochistan ; its Geography, Topography, Etymology, and History ; by A. W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated	8	4
Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography	3	4
Manchester Science Lectures. Eight Series ; by Roscoe, Williamson and Lockyer	1	6
Selection from the Despatches, Treatise, and other Papers of the Marquis Wellesley, K. G., during his Government of India. Edited by Sidney J. Owen, M.A.	16	8
Christian Evidences viewed in relation to Modern Thought ; by Rev. G. A. Row, M.A. (Bampton Lectures, 1877)	8	12
Tactical Studies of the Battles of Columbey—Nouilly and Vionville ; compiled and arranged from the official accounts by Major Lonsdale A. Hale, R.E.	3	4
Milton's Poetical Works. (Globe Edition)	2	8
Beltze's Pocket French-English and English-French Dictionary. Second edition. Size 4½ by 3 inches.	7	8
Edins, a Novel ; by Mrs. Henry Wood	4	4
Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, a Biography, vol. 1	7	8
Spon's Information for Colonial Engineers, India ; by F. C. Danvers, C.E.	3	4
Clode's Statute Law relating to the Army, 1877	1	0
Supernatural Religion ! an inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation. Vol. III	9	12
Rose Turquand ; by Ellice Hopkins	4	4
Ramsey's Chart of Hindu Family Inheritance, with an explanatory Treatise. Second edition	4	8
Davidson and Dicey's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing. Tenth edition, revised	11	4
Van Laun's History of French Literature, 2 vols	24	0
Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics. Fifth Edition.	8	12
Moore's Family Medicine for India. Second Edition.	7	0
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PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

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Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

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	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	4	9	8
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MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	8	8	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7	8	8	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131	12	140	0
St. Estephe „ „	181	4	195	0
Catenac „ „	223	8	242	0
St. Julien „ „	254	4	276	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

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COMTE'S SYSTEM of POSITIVE POLITY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1877.

There has been cheering news received to-day of heavy rain at Ahmedabad, as well as a plentiful fall at Wadwan, which, with the intelligence received during the last few days from various parts of the Presidency, tends to give a brighter aspect to the future of business affairs. For the present, however, there is little enough doing.

The information received to-day by Reuter's telegrams has been meagre in the extreme, the bulk of Home quotations having by some accident arrived in an unintelligible state.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday closed dull with sales of 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Reuter's New York telegram of last evening quotes Middling Uplands, ready, at 11, and Futures, November shipment, at 10 9 16 cents per lb., which rates show no alteration.

Concerning the Piece Goods Market at home, the only information to hand is that ten thousand Cotton Spinners are on strike at Bolton.

The Home Seed Market is described as steady for Linseed and quiet for Rape. No change is made in quotations. Wheat was also without alteration according to Reuter.

The Bank of Bombay's Return, dated the 1st instant, shows the following changes, as compared with the Return, dated the 24th ultimo :

	Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O. ..... Inc.	50,21,945
Do. ,, Branches ..... Inc.	1,27,882
Other Deposits ..... Dec.	4,72,996
Government Securities ..... Dec.	2,22,974
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, &c. ..... Inc.	16,589
Loans ..... Inc.	5,13,308
Bills Discounted ..... Inc.	2,89,715
Cash Balances with Correspondents ..... Dec.	1,46,256
Cash and Currency Notes ..... Inc.	40,61,446

The state of affairs is apparently much more favourable than that of last week, the Cash Balance having increased by forty lakhs, but the improvement is entirely due to the augmentation of the Government Deposits, on which no reliance can be placed in these times of famine and distress. The Return shows no very material change in other respects; the general trade demand for money has evidently somewhat increased.

Sterling Exchange here opened at exactly yesterday's rates, and no material change took place during the day. There has been rather more doing to-day, but business is still restricted. The demand for Bank Paper continues very limited and the amount of Private Bills offering is still very small, and will be so until exports assume more importance. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 15-16d.			per Re.
Do. at 3 months' sight ...	Is. 9 1-16d.			,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9¼d.			,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	Is. 9 7-32d. to Is. 9¼d.			,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	Is. 9 13-32d. to Is. 9 7-16d.			,,
Documents ..... ,, ,,	Is. 9 9-32d. to Is. 9 5-16d.			,,

On Calcutta there has been some enquiry for Bills on demand at 3, but sellers have been asking 4 annas per cent premium. The quotation for 60 days' sight Bills is still Rs. 99½ to Rs. 99¼ per cent. and may be considered almost nominal.

Government Paper is unchanged in position, and quotations are : Fours, 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, 95 ; Fives-and-a-half per cents, 101¼ per cent.

Shares.—Bank of Bombay has slightly receded from the last quotation noticed by us and are now at 36½ per cent premium. There has been no change whatever in Land and Press Companies' shares. In Spinning and Weaving Companies shares there has been an advance of Rs. 5 per share, in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Broach, Coorla, Great Eastern, Khandeish, Manockjee Petit, and Orientals, of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Madras United, and Rs. 25 in Morarjee Goculdass. In Miscellaneous shares the only change observable is in Bombay surmah Trading Corporations scrip, which has advanced Rs. 10 per share.

Cotton.—There is no material change in quotations. The sales reported have been small, comprising about 200 candies, all on account of the local Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Seeds and Wheat.—There is a good demand for Linseed and Rape at unchanged quotations, but stocks are small and business is thereby checked. There is also some inclination to buy forward, but with the block upon the Railways dealers are unwilling to enter into engagements to deliver produce within a given time. Wheat is unaltered.

Piece Goods.—There continues to be little or no demand for Goods in first hands.

Coals are neglected.

Freights.—With no steamer nor ship loading, except the regular liners, it is impossible to have anything to write about Freights.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 p. c	08½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	8 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	910
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	1,750	150	all	..	95
Mazagon Land		2,000	1,000	20 p. c.	645
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,550	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	910
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	460
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Bombay Ginning (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.c.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	575
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dholiera P. and G. Co..	500	200	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.....	80	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	1,150	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.....		..	1,400	100 do	300
Mohamedi Press and Ginning Co.....	3,155	400	350	25 do	360
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Seacom's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	400 xd
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000		225 165 do	1 100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert ills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,325
Ariel ills (Lowjee & Co.'s)	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,415
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	96
Shownuggur M. and P. Company	850	2,000		40 p.s.	1,500
Bombay Unlimited	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,110
Bombay Hemp and Jute (Mill Company)	2,000	300	all	..	265
Bunder Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s.	135
Colabs S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	870
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,005 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1040
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,250
Hindustan S. and W. Co..	977	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,065
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,030
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,215
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	940
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvi S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	375
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,345
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,265
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	970
Neiad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..	925
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	..	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	790
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Ramjee S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	980
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	975
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	all	250 125 p.s.	960
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	965
Viet ria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	750

*For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200 p.s.	1,935
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	20	all	12½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	1 p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	500
Vegas Patent Slip Co ..	3,00	250	all	5 p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 1st September as compared with the statement issued on the 24th August :—

Liabilities.	24th Aug. Rs.	1st Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,42,054	89,63,999
Do. do. do. at Branches.	18,17,149	19,55,031
Other Deposits	1,21,49,676	1,26,13,280
Bad Bills	48,523	48,308
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,15,458	4,56,035
	3,16,32,560	3,61,59,654
Assets.		
Government Securities	30,48,941	28,25,967
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,70,671	15,87,210
Loans on Security of do. do.	69,20,671	66,03,374
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,405	9,124
Bills Discounted	1,11,87,445	1,14,77,135
Stamps	3,826	3,749
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,39,854		
Amount applied in reduction ..1,7,,000	3,42,385	3,54,884
Bullion	73,563	73,748
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,51,463	2,05,207
Cash and Currency Notes	89,07,281	1,39,19,727
	3,16,32,560	3,61,59,648

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The British ship Christian McAusland, 960 tons, on her way from Manilla to the Channel, with 1,500 bales hemp, and 19,872 pcls. taal sugar, is reported as totally lost on a reef near the Thousand Islands.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Kurrachee (August 31st), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Handy and three children, Mr. Monteith, and twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Coast and Calcutta, (August 7th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. Moon R. A., Lieut. A. M. B. deLobo, Mrs. Harison, and one hundred and eleven deck passengers.

On Sunday, July 15th, a heavy S. E. gale was experienced on the New South Wales coast during which the steam collier "Yarra Yarra," which sailed from Newcastle for Sydney on the previous day, coal laden, foundered with all on board, whilst endeavouring to enter the harbour, having, it is supposed, being compelled to return to port. This casualty has cast a gloom over our community.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, 1,477½ chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Singapore.—Mr. Burjorjee K. Eranee. For Galle.—Mr. Charles Purchas.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Vingoria (s).....	Gray	Kurrachee, Aug 31.
	Chanda (s)	Hutcheson ...	Calcutta, Aug 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Geelong (s)	Fraser	China, &c.

The Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Scootra (s)..... Starratt..... Madras, Aug 25.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1 Strathleven (s) .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31 Lizzie (s) .... Calcutta.
Dorunda (s)..... ..... London S. Canal.
Sept 1 British India .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Fallimore s—6 cases oilmanstore, Heptools Ahmedally 1,000 bundles sheet iron, Narrondas Rajaram ; 35 cases hardware Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.
Atalanta s—2 hogsheads claret, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee ; 20 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin ; 32 cases hardware, Abdoolally Goolam' oosein.

FROM LONDON.

Palm s—800 plates soft spelter, Mowjee Godoo.
Parsee s—17 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Xantho s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Scottish Chief —5,616 bars iron, Khimjee Jewa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—242 cwts cotton yarn, Joonas Tyeb and Co ; 77 bales cotton waste, Heptools Shaik Adam and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and C ; 72 bales wool, Nuraca Kessowjee and Co ; 47 bales wool, W Nicol and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

White Hall —1,009 cwts Bi rns, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—2 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall ; 31½ chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy ; 6 chests opium, Jiwanji Cheraman ; 17 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 59 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 chests opium, Hujarimall Hurseekdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—27½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co : 20½ chests opium, Mohunlall Mallco ; 7 chests opium, Jokiram Juwas ; 12 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy ; 25 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Andrews—Mails, September 14.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1236 Americ, Gedye—N Manockjee & Co.
1100 Airy (s), Wilkie—Killick, Nixon & Co.
961 Cameo, Bulford—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—N. Manockjee & Co.
1469 Frank Carvill, Prendergeast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker—Roberts, Tudor Co.
1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Rogers & Co.
810 Inverarnon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1375 Mangrove (s), Pearse—W. Nicol.
1267 Merchus, Baxter.
1341 Othona, Reed—Bean Ashley & Co.
702 Polam (s), Axe—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

876 Estepona (s), Hubback—H. Zyneli Abedan.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 15th Sept.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1160 Anny Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon and Co.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COCHIN.

110 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR RANGOON.

967 Lady Malville, Hanson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

597 Queen's Cliff, Davies—The Captain.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1080 Glenavon, Smith.

NOT FIXED.

341 Bell, Lynn.
2537 Crystite, Stewart—Killick, Nixon & Co.
717 Cyrene, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1253 Goleonda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood.
1431 Garibaldi, Tinker—The Captain.
1313 Hahnimann, Thomson.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1493 Isaac Reed, Coley.
998 Iris, Evans—Wallace & Co.
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—The Captain.
1070 Mary F. Kitchen, Hughes.
1120 Orissa (s , Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
688 Scottish Chief, Olsener.
1690 Sir John Lawrence, Burt—N. Manockjee & Co.
608 Scottish Chief, Edholm—Soares & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
155 Kurata Rozdin, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Peert—Esse bin Khalifa.
337 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
255 Seredibo (s), Vasair.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(HarbourDefen
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
107 Magdala (s , 4,
462 Sifleman, Clayton.
1080 Vestal, Selby.

HIGH COURT.—September 4.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally &c., vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and Smith and C & B.

On Judges Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn and C—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another, Liquidators—Tyabjee and S and Ardasir and H.

Long Causes.

128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimal—Tyabjee and Sayani.
333-77—Jefferson and P—N Ardasir Suntook vs P Hormusjee Suntook and another—Ardasir and H.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Short Causes.

37-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Franjee Rustomjee B.
406-77—Rimington, H and L—J Thorburn vs Meya Hussumbhai Goolam H.
469-77—J G Cama—Sha Vundravan Vizlall and another vs Ba Dhunbaiji and others.
531-77—Crawford and Boevey—J H Grant vs Davidas Purshotumdass and others.
532-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jumnadass Versmall and others vs Crustnabai and others.
565-77—Mr Turner—Rao Bahadoor Muddon S vs Atmaram Madhujee and others.
597-77—In person—Sorabjee Dinshaw S vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo.

Long Causes.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—Mr Hearn.
566-75—Mr Chalk—P M K Hajee Khan and others vs Rajooma B Latham and others—Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
143-76—Rimington, H and L—Nursey Kessowjee and others vs R Latham and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

12-77—Craigie, L and L—The Double J Marriott vs Shree Lalmonjee and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
317-77—Hearn and C—Cawasji vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kendall).

Long Causes.

479-77—Tyebjee and S—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambee.
484-77—Macfarlane and G—Sallay bin Ebram Sona vs B Thakersey—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 1.

Rowlandson, Capt, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on leave, from Tanna.

September 2.

Leckie, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Bainster, Lieut, Bombay R A, on——, from——.
Moon, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, from Cannanore.

September 3.

Sartin, Vet Surg, Madras R A, to appear before a Medl Board, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—September 3.

Willoughby, Lieut Col, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Leckie, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Poona.
Banister, Lieut, Bombay R A.
Carnegy, Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 30.)

Doctor H ⁺ P Warth, Collector of Customs, Punjab Minas Division, from the 3rd Grade, on Rs 600, to the 2nd Grade, on Rs 700 per mensem.
Mr G H Rickie, Collector of Customs, Hissar, from the 4th Grade, on Rs 700, to the 3rd Grade, on Rs 600 per mensem.
Mr C F Bird, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Feroze ore, during the absence of Mr G W Gardiner, or until further orders.
Mr B G Wallis, Assistant engineer, 1st Grade, Gurdaspur Division, has passed the Departmental standard Examination.

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CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 7th, 7h. 51·7m. p. m.
First Quarter ..... 14th, 8h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon ..... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 30th, 11h. 11·6m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 4	.....	5 47	6 11	8 59 m 9 42 a	1 46 m 3 16 a
Wed. 5	English Mail expected.	5 47	6 10	9 49 m 10 27 a	2 3 m 3 57 a
Th. 6	.....	5 47	6 9	10 29 m 10 37 a	2 40 m 4 40 a
Fri. 7	.....	5 48	6 8	11 5 m 11 24 a	4 44 m 5 19 a
Sat. 8	.....	5 48	6 7	11 42 m ...	5 29 m 5 56 a
Sun. 9	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 48	6 6	0 6 m 0 16 a	6 9 m 6 32 a
Mon. 10	.....	5 48	6 6	0 49 m 0 52 a	6 51 m 7 10 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John Falstaff—Your grievance will, we are sure, meet with a ready hearing and redress if you will communicate with the Manager of the Tramway Company, when you will find, probably, that the Company are not to blame.

"Lex"—Thanks. "Vox" has been furnished with the information he sought.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

The EVENING PARTY to be given by the STAFF of H. E. THE GOVERNOR is put off from TUESDAY, the 11th instant, to the following day, viz., WEDNESDAY, September 12th.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BENNETT—September 3rd, at Bandora, the wife of Conductor H. A. Bennett, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARR—August 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of G. C. Farr, of a daughter.
HART—August 16th, at Sialkot, the wife of Horatio H. Hart, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, of twin sons.
STEWART—August 27th, at Serampore, the wife of Alexander Stewart, of a son.
TRACEY—August 25th, at Kyra Gully, Murree Hills, the wife of Major Tracey, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HODGSON—GRAHAM—August 29th, at the Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. A. Walker, Frederick Augustus, youngest son of the late Major-R. Hodgson, 12th Lancers, to Margaret Isabel second daughter of Captain F. Graham, Madras Retired List.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1877.

The Viceroy has done some good during his temporary sojourn in the Madras Presidency. He has attached Major-General Kennedy to the Duke of Buckingham's staff, and on this two conspicuous facts hinge—that the Duke was in great need of a sound man at his elbow, and that he could not have got a better officer to save him from making the Madras famine a calamity to all India than the man who up to this time has managed the distress in the Bombay Presidency with conspicuous success. From the date that Major-General Kennedy, in his capacity as Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, took over the control and management of the Bombay famine there has been a gratifying diminution in the estimated expenditure at the same time that an assurance has spread in the public mind that distress among the people at large would be kept down with a masterhand. Sir Philip Wodehouse, at the farewell dinner given to him at the Byculla Club, laid considerable stress on the value of Major-General Kennedy's services, and it was evident there was in the mind of the retiring Governor a settled conviction that it was owing to the loyal and unstinted services of that officer and the English officers whom he had inspired with his policy that the Bombay Government had been saved from committing the blunders which were even then apparent in the conduct of the Madras Government. Honours are distributed for much less valuable services than those which Major-General Kennedy has performed. Not only did he keep the estimated expenditure on the Bombay famine within a wide margin, but he was probably the man who first inspired confidence in the Government of India that distress over a gigantic area could be managed, and managed well, without any necessity for sitting down in a helpless fashion and demanding that nothing else would do but the pouring out of the Indian revenues like water, without regulation and without any regard to future responsibilities. He was the foremost advocate among those who held that starving people should give a *quid pro quo* for their relief. He insisted—and he was quite right, too—that the people had a duty to perform in giving back the State work for the relief which the State gave them. He conspicuously discouraged the idea of sending the people back to their villages, there to batten in idleness on the resources of the State, and help to magnify the financial difficulties of the whole country. Where it was absolutely necessary that people who were not able-bodied should be relieved in their own homes he organised schemes for the amelioration of their condition. They were fed either by house-to-house visitation or were requested to meet at some place near them where they could obtain relief. But in order to compel the able-bodied to procure the means of livelihood, he insisted upon them betaking themselves to large relief works, where their services could be of sterling remunerative value to the State. He discouraged petty village works which were never likely to do good to anybody. Had the panic-stricken advice of some alarmists been followed, every villager in distress would have been kept in his own *gaum* and employed in a so-called relief work at his own door. But clearly this kind of policy would never have done any good to the State. On the contrary, it must have been productive of infinite harm. The actual labour of the people would have been frittered away on trifling works, and the more they were left to themselves in their own homes the more would the State have had to contemplate the deliberate panperisation of a multitude. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that Major-General Kennedy insisted upon people who could work, and who could leave their homes, concentrating themselves upon some great work where their services could be utilised with great advantage. The healthy moral effects of labouring for their existence kept the people in a useful condition. They had neither time to sit in their own hovels and contemplate the necessity of the Government feeding them, nor the opportunity of inspiring among one another a conviction of the utter hopelessness of the situation. Work has been the salvation of these people. It has kept them from plunging into despair, while it has been of infinite advantage to the revenues of India. Carlyle, the great apostle of the beneficence of work, would have been delighted if he could have foreseen that in India the principles he advocated could have been the means of saving millions of people from plunging themselves into an abyss of despair—a burden to themselves and to every one who was under the necessity of working for a livelihood.

The Carlyelian creed of the efficacy work has marked the difference between the policy followed by the Madras and the Bombay Governments. The one has steadfastly departed from it, while the other has as steadfastly adhered to it, with the result that while the popular feeling in this Presidency is healthy in the sister Presidency it is diseased and rotten to a degree. The Bombay Government has succeeded in getting nearly twice as much labour for its money as the Madras Government has. While Sir Richard Temple, with Major-General Kennedy at his right arm, has insisted upon all who could turning out to work, even though doing so necessitated that many people should leave their homes—a very dreadful circumstance in the eyes of sentimentalists—the Duke of Buckingham has actually been paying people in relief camps to return to their villages where they were no more relieved from the necessity of getting sustenance than they would have been if they had been drafted on to some great work where their energies could have been utilised with the result of preserving a healthy moral tone in themselves and of rendering to the State some return for what it was expending upon them. Let the result of such divergent polices be marked. While the moral tone of the people in the Bombay Presidency is sound, confidence being inspired alike in the Government and its subjects, in the Madras Presidency something very closely approaching demoralisation has set in. From the Duke of Buckingham down to the most narrow-minded charity-monger on the Relief Committee there seems to be an all-pervading spirit of helplessness. The people are listless and dispirited from the want of work, and do not care whether they die or not, and the officials are unable to meet the emergency. Hence it is that the cry has gone forth from the Duke of Buckingham and his colleagues that they must have the revenues of India placed at their disposal; hence also it is that an industrious people who have been educated into helplessness by the incapacity of their rulers are ready to abandon themselves to a despair as disastrous to themselves as it must prove to the prosperity of the country at large. When we heard of the Madras Government deliberately paying people to return to their own villages, where they could not possibly do anything but sit down as paupers, waiting until the Government should put into their mouths the bread they ought to have earned, we were astonished at the want of wisdom displayed by the Duke of Buckingham and his advisers. They appear to have been actuated by nothing more nor less than the rashness inherent in panics. Could they consider for a moment, in their cool senses, that by merely paying people to leave one spot for another they were thereby improving the situation? Did they not see that if a man was to be fed, it did not matter whether his food was doled out to him in a relief camp or in his own village perhaps a hundred miles away? We feel certain that if instead of acting so incompetently the Madras Government had kept its labourers together when it got them, and sent them to some great work where they could have given the State some return for what they received, and where they could have been placed under concentrated supervision, the revenues of India would not have been seriously affected, and the popular feeling would not have been degraded by the prevailing taint of panperisation. By scattering the people who had assembled presumably for labour broadcast over the land, the difficulties of the officers employed in the famine districts have been enormously multiplied. Where one energetic officer could have looked after two or three hundred people where they were assembled together, not ten officers can pay proper attention to the condition of the same number of people when they are sent wandering over the country in search of their own particular homes. Thus the resources of the Government in the powers of their own officers have been foolishly squandered, and those stories of bitter distress which have become the stock-in-trade of the exaggerators of the character of the Famine have found cause to justify them. We can only hope that Major-General Kennedy and his healthy policy of work is not too late to be introduced in the Madras Presidency. We trust that the people have not yet become so thoroughly demoralised that it is impossible to make them useful either to themselves or to the State. Major-General Kennedy's first great work will probably be to reverse the rule of paying people to return to their own villages, and to substitute the wiser policy of inducing every able-bodied man, woman, and child to betake themselves to some important field of labour wherein they can be made of use, and where the minimum of expense in supervision can be attained. The inauguration of such a policy as this—as healthful, be it remembered, to the moral tone of the people as it must be advantageous to the revenues of all India—is the only explanation we can imagine of the important announcement in the last Government of India *Gazette*, issued at Madras, that in consequence of the system of gratuitous relief having grown into excessive proportions which are growing daily "the system is to be entirely changed." This explanation is borne out by the further announcement that in future all famine relief is to be placed generally under the control of the Public Works Department, just as it has been in Bombay, that a series of well-devised relief works are to be at once started throughout the Madras Presidency, and that gratuitous village relief is to be continued only to those who are incapable of labour. When we have regard to the condition into which the Madras Presidency has been allowed to drift through the infirmities of the Duke of Buckingham's Government, we fully recognise the enormity of the task which is now set before Major-General Kennedy; but though his departure from this Presidency will be a serious loss to the Bombay Government, yet the principles he has here inculcated so successfully, that the people must help the State by useful labour if they would obtain relief from it in return, and that famine-stricken persons should be concentrated instead of scattered all over the country, are so thoroughly understood by every officer on famine duty in this Presidency, that we anticipate nothing but advantage from his transfer to Madras. At the same time, it is well to note that the Duke of Buckingham's t

SPECIAL RAIN REPORTS.

BROACH, Sept. 2, 5-10 P. M.
Steady rain to-day. 1 inch 24 cents gauged.

BROACH, Sept. 3.
Heavy rain here for the last twenty-four hours, and still continuing.

BARODA, Sept. 2.
Three inches of rain at Baroda, and still raining. Raining all the way to Ahmedabad; two inches and forty cents up to this morning at Ahmedabad.

BARODA, Sept. 3.
Heavy rain reported from Veerumgaum, Sabloe, and Kharagoda.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time	in Transit.
		H.	M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—			
Via Teheran (perfect)..	3rd—12	45 p.m.	1 7
„ Suez (do.)..	3rd— 1	50 a.m.	0 37
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—			
Via Teheran (perfect)..	3rd—10	26 a.m.	1 48
„ Turkey (do.)..	3rd—12	0 noon.	0 39
FROM AMERICA—Perfect.			
FROM CHINA—			
Via Amoor (perfect).			
Via Singapore			1 7
FROM AUSTRALIA—			
Via Singapore (Perfect). 3rd—			7 39

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Mes.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	2	35	0	5
„ Galle	1	14	0	0
„ Kurrachee.. ..	1	51	0	8
„ Madras	1	55	0	1

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 3.

(Madras Time.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. to S. W., 3 to 4, ther. 80, bar. 30. Fall of rain 83 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 97, bar. 29.79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N., W. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 17 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee
Do. at 3 months' sight.	Is. 8 15-16d.	„
Do. „ 4 „	„ ... Is. 9¼d.	„
Credits „ 3 „	„ ... Is. 9 7-32d. to Is 9¼d.	„
Do. „ 6 „	„ ... Is. 9 13-32d. to Is 9 7-16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „	„ ... Is. 9 9-32d. to Is 9 5-16d.	„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

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FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Monday, Sept. 3, up to 8 a.m.	0 2	0 3	0 3
Previously registered.....	57 94	47 66	55 58
Total up to date.....	57 96	47 69	55 61
Fall up to 2nd Sept. 1876.....	45 58	46 33	52 33

We learn by telegraph that slight rain was falling yesterday in Madras, and that there seemed to be some improvement in the prospects.

We learn that the Umballa St. Leger sweep exceeds Rs. 1,40,000, and that between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000 are taken daily. The sweep closes on the 6th inst., and the supplementary one on the 12th.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES, Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to revisit the Madras Presidency in the approching cold season. The subject of the reduction of the Madras Native Army has, it is said, been brought under reconsideration by the financial exigencies of the Government.

JUDGMENT has at length been given in a great opium case, which has long been pending in the Supreme Court at Singapore, in which Sir Albert Sassoon and Co. sued for the recovery of 27,402 dollars, proceeds of sale of 50 chests of opium—the decree being in favour of plaintiffs.

THE obstruction to the Tulsi tunnel, we are glad to inform our readers, has been entirely removed, and the water collected in the lake by it is now pouring, as far as it can do, into Vehar. Thus neither the delay nor the expense which we saw anticipated in the columns of one or more of our contemporaries, has had to be incurred. How the latter contingency could have been entertained by them is inexplicable to us, in the face of the information which we gave our readers some short time ago, when we not only pointed out that the Municipal solicitors had declared the contractor to be liable for all the damage done, but that the latter had accepted his liability with a very proper spirit. Mr. Dadabhai has not only done this but has worked with great energy and pluck, and has succeeded in a very short time in overcoming all the difficulties connected with this undoubtedly dangerous work.

THERE is news at last of the Russian San Francisco fleet. A letter from a correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, from the Russian port of Vladivostock, dated 3rd July, appears in the Hongkong *Daily Press* of the 6th August. From this we learn that Admiral Pousinoff, in the Bayan, arrived at Vladivostock from San Francisco on Sunday, the 1st July, and the rest of the fleet was shortly expected. There was great military activity manifested in the port, which was occupied by several regiments of infantry, Cossacks, and field artillery. Reviews were held, torpedo experiments made in the harbour, and a number of them laid at the entrance, while the building of batteries was being pushed forward with the utmost rapidity, and the straits and harbour presented a formidable appearance, many guns being in position. It was stated lately in the Japan papers, that Admiral Rydez in his flagship Audacious, with in Modeste, Egeria, and tender Vigilant, had gone on a visit to Vladivostock.

THE *Pioneer*—Never since the English rule became finally established in India has so severe a call been made upon the resources of any native state as that of Hyderabad. In the good old days the population would doubtless have been left to perish. But the march of civilization, the example set by the British Government, and last, but not least, the intelligent and humane counsels which are known to direct affairs at Hyderabad, render it certain that strenuous efforts will be made to meet the impending calamity. Up to the present the Hyderabad Government has well sustained its reputation. A central committee, sitting at Hyderabad under the presidency of the minister's nephew, has already disbursed ten lakhs in providing relief, and a further grant of twenty lakhs has been put at its disposal. But these figures would represent but a fraction of the sum that will be required should the famine spread throughout the territory. In that case it is difficult to see how the native Government could adequately deal with a crisis out of all proportion to its resources. Up to the present it has done all that could have been expected, but there may come a time when its means will be exhausted.

THE Chaplain of Coonoor is a more clement than ready man. The Thursday before last, (Humiliation Day) he read a sermon appropriate to drought, and he described in graphic terms how men's beasts were as brass, and how the earth thirsted and was not satisfied. It happened, however, that just before he read this part of the discourse, it commenced to rain in torrents, and that while he was describing the parched condition of the land, his hearers were being caused the liveliest anxiety about the drenching that their ponies, grooms, and traps were getting in the Church compound.

THE *Madras Athenæum* :—There can be no two opinions, judging from the general tone running through Sir Madava Row's unquestionably able Report, that that statesman is the man capable of setting Baroda on its legs again. And what we do not often find in official compilations, there is a vein of language pervading almost every paragraph, for which a Madras civilian of a too ardent imagination if found guilty, would be perhaps ordered to confine himself to facts. In the administration of justice, Sir Madava Row knowledges frankly that it was previous to his advent as bad as bad could be in Baroda:—"The predominant object too often was to levy the largest revenues, and to this object everything was made subservient. The administration of justice was not totally set aside, only because it was not without some fiscal value. It was a source of fees, fines, and penalties, and occasional handsome nuzzeranas. It was a source of power useful as an auxiliary in the working of the general money-extracting machinery of the State." Now this, we think, is very excellent evidence from an unimpeachable witness, that Native States never have, and never could have been, attractive to other than the very worst classes. Some years ago the question was raised—which was the most popular, British or Native rule? When native statesmen themselves voluntarily come forward to denounce and expose the latter, it is high time the fiction, that some are so strenuous to uphold, should be exploded for ever. Thus far Sir Madava Row does great service in contributing to dissipate the unwholesome delusion.

IN a brief notice of his mission work at Kolhapore, the Rev. James Taylor writes, "There is another great evil in this village in common with this whole district, and that is the fearful practice of devoting girls to a still more dreaded goddess *Yellamma*, who is supposed to inflict the most terrible diseases, such as leprosy, dropsy, consumption, and to turn men into women, and women into men, in the case of those whose parents, having vowed them to her service, have not kept their vow. There is a woman in this village who is supposed to have been so changed, and condemned to wear men's clothes all her life! I met a man the other day on the banks of the Krishna, dressed as a woman, and he told me that he had adopted this dress for Yellamma's sake. He said he had been afflicted by her with leprosy until he had done so, but showing me his hands and legs, added: 'I am now quite well.'"

A NATIVE giant is being exhibited in Calcutta, and the natives go in crowds to do *poojah* to him. From all accounts, the height of the man is seven feet.

DIWAN RAMJAS, the old Financial Minister of the Kapurthala State, has retired from the service of the Maharajah, after half a century of arduous and faithful service. The Lahore paper says that his upright character and loyal attachment to his masters made him very popular among the people. He has served three successive generations of the Aluvalia Chiefs, was the late Raja's companion in his Oudh campaigns in suppressing the mutiny there, when he personally joined in all the skirmishes with the rebels. He has shown such success as an administrator, that during his incumbency of office he has nearly doubled the income of the Kapurthala estates, both in the Punjab and in Oudh. Though retiring from active service, he will still have a voice in the counsels of the State, and for the present he has been deputed to visit the Kapurthala property in Oudh, to look after some of the important works in connection with those estates, the Talookdarsi settlement of which he was the first to make, after the estates were granted to the Raja. He has been succeeded by his son, the well-known and popular Diwan Mothra Dass, who has the friendship of many European officers, Civil and Military, and who rendered good service to the State when sent as the late Maharajah's representative to England in 1869 in the great will case, which he won for him and received valuable grants of jagir, &c. We wish him the same success which his father obtained.

REFERRING to certain rules for village conservancy which had been circulated and re-circulated by the Sanitary Department, the Magistrate of Midnapur, in a passage quoted in the last Bengal Sanitary Report, says:—"I have never been able to learn that they did any one any good or any harm, and I anticipate their effect in future will be equally great. If I might, without disrespect to Government, by whom they were issued, speak candidly, I should say that the circulation of them in the manner prescribed indicated a certain unfamiliarity with the state of public opinion in rural villages, and the extent to which they are dissatisfied with the sanitary *status quo*. This failing, I would say, is such that rules circulated in this manner must of necessity fall still-born. It is useless applying a spark to wet faggots, though the same spark will blow up a barrel of gunpowder; and a Government circular which, in some matters, or in some circumstances, would lead to excitement almost to the point of revolution, would in other matters, or under other circumstances, produce no appreciable effect. To attempt to reform village conservancy in Bengal by circular, or indeed by any other means except the slow progress of years and the development of new social habits, *or by the expenditure* of forty millions, is chimerical and visionary." Mr. Harrison's language, says the *Englishman*, is as bold and uncompromising as it is pregnant with truth. Under more than one late administration, a passage which ventured to hint at unfamiliarity on the part of Government with the state of native public opinion, and went so near to challenging the practicability of one of its favourite schemes of reform, would have undergone expurgation. Not only are the natives not dissatisfied for the most part with the sanitary *status quo*, but, as Dr. Coates himself points out, they are really unable to bear the cost of reforming it. A better general education and a higher degree of material prosperity are, therefore, conditions necessarily preliminary to sanitary progress. Under such circumstances, to spend or to compel the people to spend, large sums in forcing sanitary improvements would be to begin at the wrong end.

ACHMET PASHA, who was captured at Nikopoli, and interned at Orel, is said to have committed suicide.

THE Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s vessel Lusitania has made the passage from Plymouth to Melbourne, via the Cape of Good Hope, in forty days, including twenty-eight hours' detention for coaling at St. Vincent. This is the quickest passage hitherto made, and beats that of the St. Osyth, which has hitherto been the quickest on record.

A DECREE of judicial separation has been pronounced by the French Courts of Law between Madame Patti and her husband, the Marquis de Caux. As the result of this, the Marquis will obtain one half of his wife's fortune. By the fruit of her operatic labours, Madame Patti has saved some £90,000, besides her jewels, which are worth at the least £20,000 more. Of this total sum of £110,000, the Marquis de Caux will obtain one-half, or £55,000. Madame Patti, however, will be the sole possessor of whatever she may earn in future; and as the amount thereof simply depends upon herself, she will, if she chooses, be in four or five years' time the possessor of an ample fortune. As yet Madame Patti has refused to sign any agreement with Mr. Gye for Covent Garden for next year. She is, however, almost certain to sing in opera in London as usual in May next, and at something like her present terms, viz. £200 a night. The French Judges seem to have inclined much more to believe in the story of married life which was presented to them by the Marquis de Caux rather than in that offered by Madame Patti.

TRAVELLERS between England and India by the Overland Route should be careful while in Paris what eating houses they patronise. The writer of "Notes on News" in the *Sportsman* says:—"The consumption of horse-flesh as food is greatly on the increase in Paris. Donkeys and mules are also extensively employed at the cheaper restaurants. In 1876 over 8,000 animals of this description were consumed in the city of Paris alone, and during the first six months of the present year the numbers of horses, donkeys, and mules slaughtered amount to 5,283, showing an increasing demand for this form of flesh meat. There are in Paris more than fifty butchers' shops specially devoted to the sale of horse, donkey, and mule meat, scraps of which, good enough for soup, can be obtained at 5*d.* and 6*d.* per pound. Joints, however, fetch a much higher price, many persons being of opinion that horse-flesh is more wholesome and nourishing than beef. In our own country deceased horses, like some of those who trust their fortunes to them while living, go to the dogs, while in France the noble animals, no longer useful alive, are sent to pot after death."

THE *Globe*:—Riches and poverty, fame and obscurity, cast their lights and shadows on the deathbeds of horses as upon those of men. Sir Edwin Landseer's well-known portraits of the two dogs he chose to symbolise "High Life" and "Low Life" carry the same moral, but temperved with more humour, than the announcing the death of Favonius, and the police report recording the case of Mr. George Stronach, of Islington. Estimated as chattels, the horse that succumbed to typhoid fever at Crafton was of £12,000 value, and his brother horse, in which Mr. Stronach was interested, was probably worth 12s. Regarded in the philosophic spirit, as creatures of sense and feeling, their values were possibly equal. But while all the skill and knowledge and care of veterinary surgeons, and the wise in all the ills that horseflesh is heir to, were lavished upon the famous Derby winner in vain, the other horse had to crawl from Hendon to Islington to seek a quiet passport to Nirvana; and even at the gate of death was deprived of all security that his worn-out limbs should no longer be goaded to exertion for which they were now unfit. No one who remembers the glory of Favonius in the year when the colt won "the blue ribbon of the Turf" for Baron Rothschild, would grudge him all tender attention on the approach of his premature decease, but how about the luckless beast that was kept dead-alive in Mr. Stronach's yard for thirty hours in dubious prospect of early rest or prolonged torture? The charge against the knacker was that, having received the horse for slaughter, he had violated the provisions of the Act of Parliament, that requires the dealer to cut off the neck-hair of the condemned animal (by way of precaution against his being dragged back to a life for which he has ceased to be fit), and to slaughter the animal within three days of his receipt. The fine was nominal, but it will serve to check the system under which the stricken horses of to-day may be "doctored" for the market to-morrow.

THE *Church Times* (the Ritualistic organ) claims a superior rank for the Bishop of Calcutta as a Colonial Metropolitan, over the Bishop of the princely see of Durham, who is "merely a Suffragan," and, therefore, "not entitled to the deference with which he is treated by Bishop Johnson!" It forgets that the Bishop of Durham is a peer of England, while the Bishop of Calcutta is only a Lord by courtesy.

A CURIOUS specimen of needle-work has been produced by an uneducated genius, in the humble form of a tailor. It has been exhibited at Messrs. Allison's, in Regent-street. The nature of the work is patch-work in cloth, and the design, Daniel in a Den, containing upwards of a hundred lions. They are formed out of a variety of coloured cloths, numbering from seventeen to seven hunderd and fifty in each figure, the shading being produced by the most minute scraps. The total number of pieces in the animals alone amounted to 4,484. It took the artist-tailor upwards of twenty-seven years to accomplish this clever and curious piece of work; and as the poor man had to earn his living by his trade all through those years, that surprising industry, and what love of art, such an exhibition displays. Henry Peok is the artist's name, and he lives in St. Panoras Square, London.

THE Bishop of Durham has now replied to the etter of the Bishop of Calcutta, which appeared n the Indian press last month. The following s the conclusion of the rejoinder of the English Bishop:—

I have to acknowledge the courteous terms in which, at the close of your letter, you deprecate "my fanning the flames of strife and uncharitableness." The indictment is a serious one. But before it can be justified I think I may reasonably ask that you give full and satisfactory replies to two questions; the answers to which may perhaps indicate the parties on whom the blame may justly fall of offending against peace and charity. First, who originated the strife? Was it the patient and devoted men who have been labouring so long and so well, with the full approbation and cordial encouragement of several succeeding Bishops, or was it the present youthful occupant of the See of Colombo, who sought to crush them by an iron hand? The following is the conclusion of the rejoinder of the English Bishop:—"Next, who have fanned the flame of contention? Is it the many warm friends of the C. M. S. in this country who are resolved, by God's help, not to allow twelve faithful missionaries to be silenced, and a prosperous field of missionary work to be burned again into a wilderness? or is it the Indian Bishops, who, without an expression of sympathy for the down-trod missionary, without one word of defence of the just rights and liberties of the inferior clergy, have sought only to extend their own authority, and by their unhappy resolutions have indirectly given their sanction to all the arbitrary proceedings of one of their body? I own that when I first read these resolutions it was with sorrow and dismay. Not only did it seem to come like an excellent opportunity had been lost for restoring peace to the distracted diocese of Colombo, but that a new and most serious obstacle had been interposed which rendered any efforts to re-establish harmony almost hopeless. Let the responsibility of 'fanning the flame of uncharitableness' rest on the right shoulders."

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A SOMEWHAT exciting event occurred lately, in connection with the work of the S P. G. Mission in Poona, showing the persecution to which native converts to Christianity are exposed. A Mahratta boy, about 19 years of age, has for some time past been under instruction for baptism. On Sunday, the 5th instant, a large number of his caste-fellows surrounded St Paul's Church, where the Mahratta service was going on; some of them burst into the building and seized hold of the boy, who, however, managed to free himself, and declared that, notwithstanding all their opposition, he intended to become a Christian. His father stormed, his mother and sister wept, but in vain; the boy stood firm. However, the crowd became so tumultuous that the catechist had to hide the boy in the Church Belltower and send for the police, under whose escort the boy was taken to the Mission House. The case ultimately was taken before the Magistrates, where, after a severe reprimand from Colonel Britton, the lad's father and mother became so penitent, that he himself is saguine they will in time embrace Christianity. The boy behaved very well all through, resisted considerable pecuniary offers made him by his relatives to continue a heathen, and is now baptised.—*Id.*

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Mr. Latham opened the pleadings. The plaint stated that in February 1875, the defendant Mithibai was desirous of purchasing from Mr. James Flynn, the receiver appointed in a suit brought against Mithibai by her stepsons, the whole of the property known as the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills. With a view to provide the purchase money, she entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and the other defendants on the 1st February 1875 by which it was agreed that they should obtain a loan of three lakhs of rupees from one of the local Banks, and should pay to Mr. Flynn as earnest money a sum not exceeding two and half lakhs, and should expend the balance

MR. COBDEN ON THE WAR PATH.

The ceremony at Bradford in connection with the name and fame of Mr. Cobden recalls an episode in which only the dimmest outlines remain in the memory of the present generation. It is, nevertheless, interesting as illustrating the past relations of the Press with politicians, and marking the great advances which have been made in a desirable direction within the last thirteen years. It was in the end of the year 1863 that Mr. Cobden was so deeply wounded by an observation in *The Times* that he commenced a correspondence with the editor of that journal, which speedily assumed the unusual phase of a public interchange of letters, in which the editor was addressed by name and consented to continue the correspondence as a private individual. The grievance arose upon the publication in *The Times* of December 3rd, 1863, of a leading article, in which the following passage occurs :—'Then, though a small state may have something to lose by change, it has usually more to gain; and so it comes to pass that it looks upon any attempt to reconstruct the map or reform the institutions of Europe, with something of that satisfaction with which the poor might regard *Mr. Bright's proposition for a division among them of the lands of the rich*, or the Roman plebeians might hang on the lips of Gracchus when he rose to expound to them his last plan for a new colony, with large grants of land to every citizen who should join it.' The italics are Mr. Cobden's, and embody what he denounces as 'a gross literary outrage.' He took the opportunity of thus seriously lecturing A Public Lecture. :—

'A wider question is forced on our attention by this specimen of your too habitual mode of dealing, not merely with individuals, but the interests of society. A tone of permanent unscrupulousness in the the discussion of political questions, a contempt for the rights and feelings of others, and a shameless disregard of the claims of consistency and sincerity on the part of its writers, have long been recognised as the distinguishing characteristics of *The Times*, and placed it in marked contrast with the rest of the periodical press, including the penny journals of the metropolis and the provinces. Its writers are, I believe, betrayed into this tone mainly by their reliance on the shield of an impenetrable secrecy. . . . . In the present management of *The Times* there is an essential departure from the plan on which it was conducted twenty or thirty years ago, which distinguishes it from all other journals. They who associate in the higher political circles of the metropolis know that the chief editor and the manager of *The Times*, while still maintaining a strict *incognito* towards the public, drops the mask, with very sufficient reasons, in the presence of those powerful classes, who are at once the dispensers of social distinction, and—on which I might have something to say—of the patronage of the Government. We all know the man whose fortune is derived from *The Times*; we know its manager; its only avowed and responsible editor—he of the semi-official correspondence with Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic—through whose hands, though he never pen a line himself, every slander in its leaders must pass—is as well known to us as the chief official at the Home Office. Now the question is forced on us, whether we who are behind the scenes are not bound, in the interests of the uninitiated public, and as the only certain mode of abating such outrages as this, to lift the veil and dispel the illusion by which *The Times* is enabled to pursue this game of secrecy to the public and servility to the Government—a game (I purposely use the word) which secures for its connections the corrupt advantages, while denying to the public its own boasted benefits of the anonymous system.'

It is not to be wondered at that *The Times* declined to print a letter couched in these terms, and Mr. Cobden forthwith sent it for publication to the other morning papers. All, save the *Daily News* and *Morning Star*, refused it insertion. But in the meantime the Editor of *The Times* had written complaining of 'this vague and most offensive attack upon *The Times* and its conductors,' and declining to 'permit *The Times* to be made the means of disseminating imputations which he knows to be unfounded, and which are entirely irrelevant to the question at issue.' Mr. Cobden replied to this in the journals which had already published his first letter, declaring in vigorous sentences, in which the peculiarly 'unadorned' character of his eloquence becomes apparent that the public will respect the anonymous system so long as it respects itself; but if will no more tolerate the literary assassin, in our day, than it would the poison bowl or the dagger.' This he followed up by a letter, directly and personally addressed to 'John T. Delane, Esq.' From this letter the following paragraphs may be culled :—

'Judging from past experience, this intrusion of a gross personality will tend only to attract public notice to a matter which it was meant to put out of sight It has been the fate of *The Times* to help forward every cause it has opposed. By its truculent, I had almost said ruffianly, attacks on every movement while in the weakness of infancy, it has roused to increased efforts the energies of those it has assailed; while, at the same time, it has awakened the attention of a languid public, and attracted the sympathy of fair and manly minds. It is thus that such public measures as the abolition of the Corn Laws, the repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, and the negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with France, triumphed in spite of its virulent, pertinacious, and unscrupulous opposition; until, at last, I am tending to the conviction that there are three conditions only requsite for the success of any great project of reform, namely, a good cause, persevering advocates, and the hostility of *The Times*.'

Mr. Delane being thus pointedly and personally addressed, took the course of answering the letter, declaring that he had 'no desire to suppress his individuality, or to deny his personal responsibility for what Mr. Cobden is pleased to call scandalous aspersions.' Mr. Delane added: 'You have thus all that individuality which, in your letter to the Editor of *The Times*, you professed to desiderate, and from which you anticipated such momentous consequences. You will, therefore, have no difficulty in rendering me responsible to the verdict either of a court of law, or of the general body of our countrymen, and I shall cheerfully accept their decision.' Mr. Cobden replied in a very long letter, in which he argued the original point at issue, relegating to the postscript a personal passage which the public, treated to this remarkable correspondence, probably found most acceptable. In this particular postscript Mr. Cobden mentions the curious fact that, when entering on the arrangement of the details of the Commercial Treaty of the spring of 1860, he found *The Times* daily arriving at the office of the Commission. 'I was,' Mr. Cobden adds, 'naturally led to inquire how *The Times* reached the commissioners' office, and was told that it came from home as a part of our equipment. It seemed strange enough that a government professing to desire the success of the treaty should favour a journal which was doing its best to prevent it. Resolved that as long as I was at the head of the Commission *The Times* should not enter the premises, I sent a communication to the proper quarter, requesting that the *Daily News* should be substituted in its stead. This was done, and from that time *The Times* has never entered my house, except by accident.' Mr. Delane again replied, the letter being followed by two more from Mr. Cobden, and being finally brought to a conclusion by a brief note, in which Mr. Delane observed: 'Having now given you all the means necessary for obtaining that redress which purported to be the object of your first letter, I beg to retire from the personal part of this controversy.'

Here ended the first part of this correspondence, and now a fresh character appears on the scene, being no other than the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. If the first part of the correspondence was tragical in its intensity and in the flashing of the fierce word-bludgeons of Mr. Cobden, the second is almost comical, by reason of Mr. Cobden's unsuccessful efforts to get rid of the determinedly effusive friendship of his new correspondent. The *Daily Telegraph*, taking another view of its duties from that accepted by the *Daily News* and *Morning Star*, declined to print a letter which entered into the private relations of individuals, and contained the implication of corrupt and venal motives. To this letter, signed 'Thornton Hunt,' and commencing 'My dear Sir,' Mr. Cobden, replying with the monosyllable 'Sir,' confessed to have been a little amused at being lectured by juveniles on affairs personal. Finally, he thus comes down on the equally astonished editor of the *Daily Telegraph* in return for a polite and respectful letter :—

'With a lofty pretension to superior wisdom and justice in this matter, with large professions of respect for myself, which, to say the least, were very much out of place, and with great solicitude for my political reputation, which may be left to take care of itself, the conduct of the *Daily Telegraph*, has, I consider, been more indefensible on the ground of fair-play than that of any other daily paper which has come under my notice. It is, I believe, the only one which has commented on my letter without printing it. The observation has been somewhere made that the *Daily Telegraph* aims at becoming a penny *Times*. On this occasion they are "as like as two peas." But from such a visitation may the Fates defend us! England could not endure two *Times*' any more than America could support two *New York Heralds*. Napoleon is said to have declared that, if he had had two Vaudammes in his army, he must have hung one of them. I will not say that if we had a couple of *Times*' we should hang one of their editors, but might there not be some danger of our hanging ourselves?'

Mr. Thornton Hunt, however, was not to be repelled, and concluded a second letter with the remark :—'Do not, my dear Sir, regard it as a form when I again assure you that we entertain towards yourself the personal feelings of the strongest esteem.' This seems to have the effect of lashing Mr. Cobden into greater fury :—

'I should have thought,' he writes, 'after the concluding passage in my former letter, that I might have been spared the protestations of sympathy and friendship contained in your last communication. . . . . They are simply offensive; and I will only say that if this is the way in which the *Telegraph* treats its friends, I should prefer in future to be placed in its other category. I can honour an open and consistent opponent, and live on terms of charity and even friendship with him. But for the professed friend, who writes homilies on the proprieties, and assumes the grab of exalted justice as a cloak for very opposite practice, I have the highest Christian example for entertaining neither feelings of respect nor toleration.'

Mr. Thornton Hunt, though in his reply reducing his epistolary approaches to the formal 'Sir,' declared with a touch of pathos in his pen :—'That in your error—under an hallucination, perhaps, on one topic, you should be aroused to exasperation against us, may be, and is, matter for regret; but it does not alter our estimate of your natural qualities as those are displayed in your public acts, our regard for your personal character, or our belief in your efficiency for future aid to the principles which we have most at heart.' Mr. Cobden wrote, 'very respectfully deprecating your habits of taking my reputation under your patronage, and this letter being formally acknowledged, the correspondence ended.

As we have said, it has its interest, as throwing light upon the aspect of English journalism fourteen years ago. But it has its main value just now as bringing into strong light some of the leading characteristics of the man whom Bradford will this week delight to honour. We find strongly brought out, within the brief limits of this correspondence, that bull-dog grip of an opponent, that determination in following up an attack, and that nervous use of the English language which made Richard Cobden a prominent figure in the political and social history of the third quarter of the nineteenth century.—*Mayfair*, July 24.

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FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

DRILL BOOKS
FOR
VOLUNTEERS.
FIELD EXERCISE and Evolutions of Infantry .....As. 12
RIFLE EXERCISES and Musketry Instruction .....As. 12
THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—
AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150
This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.
Two years' guarantee accompanies it.
A HUNTING WATCH .....Rs. 200
The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.
A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH.....Rs. 225
This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.
And have always in stock a splendid collection of
Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless.....from Rs. 90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless ..... ,, 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches..... 200
,, second independent Watches..... 250
,, repeaters of every description .....from 350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,, 1,200 to 2,000
From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—
A good silver crystal face Watch .....Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,, ... 26
AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.
Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40
This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.
JEWELLERY.
A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

WANTED.
IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.
REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY TO SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES :—
MONTILLA .....Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA ..... ,, 28 ,, ,,
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
FOR SALE, at the GODOWN of the Undersigned :—
AUSTRIAN CLARET in cases of 1 doz. qts. at Rs. 9-8 per doz.
ITALIAN VERMOUTH ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, 12-0 ,,
,, ,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 13-0 ,,
M. MONDOLFO & Co.
28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 1st Sept. 1877.
AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—
CHASSELAS (White) .....Rs. 12 0 perdoz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage) ..... ,, 17 0 ,,
HERMITAGE (Red) ..... ,, 12 0 ,,
TOKAY (1865 Vintage) ..... ,, 17 0 ,,
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is a powerful remedies, all prepared,